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the steady hope that the child will soon be able to give her the pleasure of his cleanliness, she can, in fact, help him to security far more readily. It is a help to the child if the mother's manner assumes that the act of voiding is in itself a good one, although this, again, must not be overdone.

Another great help is, by sense and judgment in the practical arrangements of clothes, vessels, etc., to give the child the chance of managing all these things really for himself, instead of being at the continued behest of another person.

Another very important point is that of the actual standards of behaviour. Recent nursery fashions have tended to demand very high standards of cleanliness at an earlier and earlier period. Some mothers are extremely worried if the child is not perfectly clean within the first ten months or a year. This is much too early to expect regular cleanliness. It does occasionally happen, but is by no means necessarily a good augury for the child's later development, since it signifies too severe a ban upon excretory pleasures and too great an anxiety about the excretory substances, as bad and dangerous things. The prognosis of a happy and successful personal life is undoubtedly more favourable in the case of children who are at any rate moderately troublesome in, say, the third and fourth years, than in those who become excessively clean at an early age. The dangers of too high standards at too early an age lie in the excessive stimulation of the child's guilt and anxiety about bodily processes and products, and the connected wishes and hostilities "inside" his mind. •

It should now be clear : (a) That too much attention should not be paid to attempting to set up regular habits in the early

months, although it is valuable to do this in an unostentatious way. It is a good thing to give the child regular opportunities, but not a good thing to be disappointed, or angry, or reproachful if he does not conform, or to punish or scold later on, in the second and third years, if there are occasional or even frequent difficulties; (6) the motives to which it is most helpful to appeal are those of the child's affection, and of his "growing up". It is possible to convey to the child that it is desirable to give up urine and faeces in the chamber pot or lavatory at required times, without conveying to him the idea that it is very wicked not to do so, or that the excrements themselves are bad and dangerous stuff. It is